Amngements and Alcetings.

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BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.-Minstrels. DALT'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.-" Mooreroft."

LYCRUM THEATER.-" Much Ado About Nothing." Miss
Neilson. OLYMPIC THEATER.—Vaudeville Varieties of America PARK THEATER.—"Gilded Age," John T. Raymond. Ban Prancisco Minstreis.—Birch and Wambold. STEINWAY HALL.-Entertainment by Maccabe. Union Square Thearer.—"The Sphinx." Miss Clara Morris and Miss Charlotte Thompson. WALLACK'S THEATER.—"The Romance of a Poor Young

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Twenty-three Republican Presidents of Councils-General in France have been elected. The Mayor of Nice has been dismissed for recommending Separatists for election. - Gen. Roda has succeeded Don Altonso in the command of the central Carlist army. == The officials in the German Embassy in France The situation in Louisiana is becoming critical; at

excited undercurrent of public sentiment exists, and great indignation is expressed at the acts of tyranny of the Kellogg party. === The trial of the District safe burglar; case was begun in the criminal court in Washington yesterday. === Lieut.-Col. Frederick Dent Grant and Miss Honore of Chicago were married in that city. The President and family, Vice-President Wilson, Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, and many other distinguished persons, were present. - Phelps was sentenced to 15 years in the Penitentiary. ____ The Soub-kan National Bank of Milford, N. H., was robbed onday night of \$100,000 in bonds and currency. = Senator Edmunds was redlected by the Vermont Legislature. ==== The Russian Mission is said to have been tendered to Gen. Meigs.

The anti-Tammany mass meeting nominated Oswald Ottendorfer for Mayor, Patrick H. Jones for Register, and Benjamin F. Beekman, Robert Beatty, Thomas B Wallace, and Joseph Blumenthal for Aldermen at Large. The Republican County Convention appointed a conference committee. — Assembly nominations were made by Tammany Hall. — A canon was proposed at the session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention relating to the secession of Bishops, and an early vote on Prof. Seymour's confirmation was ordered. — There were startling rumors in Wall-st. regarding Vanderblit's stock operations, the Erie loan, and the failure of a shipping house. The Chamber of Commerce and the Importers' and pending amendments to the State Constitution. The Bar Association declined to act. - W. Hepworth Dixon lectured on "The German Empire." - There was an alarming increase of diphtheria. - The question of open communion was before the Long Island Baptist Association. === Gold, 110, 110j. Thermometer, 47°,

Failure at San Francisco of a firm which has acted as the agent of the Grangers in their heavy ventures of wheat directly shipped from that city to Europe, was announced yesterday. It came on the heels of resolutions passed by the Grangers declaring their confidence in the firm. It may be inferred that they, like other people new to mercantile business, are beginning with a few mistakes.

Three important bodies-the Bar Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade-pronounce their opinions very strongly in favor of the Constitutional Amendments, and urge their consideration upon our citizens at the polls. By doing away with special legislation the greatest temptations of our legislators at Alcany would be removed, and the adoption of the amendments would also result in other much-needed reforms.

Whether the scheme for raising funds for the Centennial celebration by the sale of medals struck off by the United States Mint is a great stroke of financial genius or must go into the limbo of oblivion with Secretary Richardson's pint of silver resumption, depends upon that doubtful element, popular favor. It does not strike us as a very dignified expedient, but the medals are said to be pretty, and perhaps the general desire to possess a pocket-piece of specie may make them

ministrations have its officers reaped so largely the rewards of office. The anxiety of General Grant to promote General Ingalls, resulting in a variety of tempting offers to Quartermaster-General Meigs, including finally the position of Minister to Russia, is described in our dispatches. Perhaps in his struggles with army contractors the Quartermaster-General has acquired that skill in diplomacy which will render him a fitting representative of the United States at the Court of St. Petersburg.

The kindly sympathy of all the world goes out to every bridal pair it ever comes to know anything about; and there will be no lack of earnest wishes for the happiness of the President's eldest son, and of the fair Chicago girl to whom he was yesterday wed. If other steps of the young man's rapid promotion have not always been kindly regarded, this one will be; and half the men and all the women will dwell with a sort of personal interest on every detail of the wedding which other columns present.

During the continued secret session, the Episcopal Convention brings few matters of interest before the public. In yesterday's proceedings that which will probably attract most attention is a recommendation to alter a canon so as to provide for deposing a bishop who withdraws from communion. Six months are to be given him to traverse the alleged facts of such withdrawal. Failing to take advantage of this respite, he is to be deposed forthwith. The proposed measure is supposed to have reference to the action of Bishop Cummins.

Arrests and threats of arrests in the interest of the Kellogg party are arousing a bitter sentiment in Louisiana. These are not a fair return for the surrender in good faith of the opposition. No greater misfortune could occur to the State than a new insurrection, which would justify military rule. Perhaps to harry Louisiana into rebellion might save the Republican party; but such a method of saving is rather too costly. Our dispatches indicate that the situation is becoming grave. On our third page an interesting letter from our correspondent at New-Orleans shows how all influences of Church, State, and society, combine to hold the colored citizens under the control of the Kellogg Ring.

Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin is a gentleman of large business experience and of great good sense in public affairs. He would have made an excellent Congressman from Westchester, if he had consented to run, and had been able to secure a majority. His letter, therefore, declining to make the canvass will be sincerely regretted by a wide circle both and beyond the immediate limits of his district. Mr. Cowdin gives as a reason for declining, his unwillingness to divide the Republican strength of the district, fearing that if thereby a Democrat should be elected it might add to the strength of a party which in Ohio, at least, has pronounced against the resumption of specie payments.

There is no question of the truth of Judge Humphreys's statement yesterday, in the trial of the safe burglary suit at Washington, that "this case had been before the public "too long already." Another of the results of its delay is announced. Nettleship is not sick himself, but his wife is said to be, and therefore he too has forfeited his bail. Benton was also, of course, absent, and Cunz too, who was released in this city upon bonds for \$1,000. Notwithstanding the urgent desire of the defendants for delay, Judge Humphreys, we are glad to notice, compelled the trial to go on. If we could have a little of the promptness at Washington which distinguishes Judge Westbrook's court at Albany, where the defaulter Phelps has just been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, we might have the safe burglars and their ac- as they should be, but at 52 millions. One complices disposed of before election day.

Perhaps we are too apt when we read of

the exploits of brigands in Greece or banditti in Sicily, to shrug our shoulders with a complacent reflection that we live in a land where such outrages are impossible. The recent case of child-stealing in Philadelphia, and the robbery of the Souhegan Bank at Milford, N. H., reported in our columns today, may be fairly set down as equal in atrocity to anything which comes to us from abroad. The picture of the trembling cashier, gagged while his wife, children, and servant were locked in a closet; then dragged out of the house with a rope around his neck, compelled by the threat of murdering his babe to lead the thieves to the post-office, point out the place for keeping the bank-vault keys, and stand by while the window-pane was cut, and they were abstracted; he finally being brought back to his house and left tied to the bed-post-all this would do very well in a romance or on the stage, but for an actual occurrence, at the present day, in a New-England town, seems scarcely credible. Nothing less than the prompt pursuit, capture, and conviction of these robbers can relieve us of a positive disgrace.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

Numbers of seven, eight, or nine figures each are confusing to the great mass of our citizens. They cannot without some effort begin to comprehend their significance. Nevertheless it is but too apparent that more attention must be paid to the sums of tens and hundreds of millions by which the taxes and expenditures of the Government are reckoned, or there will be no end to the growing extravagance of our public servants -masters, perhaps, we might more properly call them. In the present article we shall write only of millions. We shall, for simplicity, print "10 millions" instead of "10,000,-The reader, especially if he be a voter, must try and imagine what is the meaning of a million dollars. If we suppose a tax of a million dollars to be paid in equal shares by the men who vote at a Presidential election, the contribution required of each man would be about fifteen cents. A tax of 100 million dollars would require fifteen dollars of each man who votes, and the total amount of taxes collected last year by the National Government is equal to more than forty dollars from each citizen who will cast a vote at the Presidential election in November, 1876.

It is no secret that about the time Congress adjourned the leaders of the majority in that body boasted of the economical reform which they had introduced into the Government expenditures. We were told by the very highest authorities that a reduction of not less than 30 million dollars was going to be made from the expenditures of last year, and that these 30 million dollars were to be invested in bonds for the Sinking Fund, which meant The army has certainly reason to be thank- that bonds to that amount were to be purful to the President. Under no previous Ad- chased and destroyed and no more interest

daid on them. Nearly four months of the fiscal year have now gone by, and not a single bond has been bought for the Sinking Fund. Nor is there any sign of that great retrenchment of 30 million dollars (equal to a saving of four dollars for each voter) which was to be made. Now this is a matter which the voters should look into. They ought to examine and make up their minds whether this promised retrenchment, like the bank-note redemption scheme, civil service reform, speedy resumption of specie payments" and Southern outrages, is clap-trap. Congress at its last session appropriated less than its predecessor, but it really makes no difference when the money is appropriated, provided it is spent. The money expended may be some unused balance of a former appropriation, or it may be some anticipated balance of an appropriation yet to be made. Death is not more certain than the fact that our modern officials, whether at Albany or Washington, can spend money faster than it is appropriated by law for their use. In the first place, they usually have large balances heaped up of appropriations of the preceding year not yet exhausted; and in the second place, there is nothing to prevent their using up in six months what the people were told was to last them a year. In short, the question is, not what money has been appropriated, but what money has been expended. Is there any way to get at this last fact ? To have no curiosity in regard to this is to show oneself unworthy of citizenship. The richest man in the world must look carefully after those he intrusts with his purse, or he will soon cease to occupy that lofty position in society.

We have an official statement that the revenue from taxes, sales of public lands, and buying in dishonored greenbacks at a discount, is very nearly as large for the three months of July, August and September as it was for the same months of last year. The total in both periods falls between 83 and 84 million dollars, or twelve dollars for each voter. In making out the monthly statements of the Public Debt the Treasurer considers as expended in each month for interest only the interest which actually accrues on the bonds. That, for the three months we have named, would be nearly 25 million dollars. Taking 25 from 83, we have 58 millions left for the other expenses of the Government in these three months. This money, the Secretary tells us, has been sufficient, and there has been left over three million dollars, which is credited to the reduction of the Public Debt. The expenditures have therefore been 55 million dollars for the army and navy and office-holders and the general costs and charges of Government, and 25 millions for interest on the Public Debt. Last year the Public Debt was reduced in the same months 9 million dollars, the interest on the Debt was 25 millions, and the other expenditures were 50 million dollars, being 84 million dollars in all. Therefore the expenditures have not decreased at all in the three months, but have increased about five million dollars, or nearly one dollar for every married voter at a Presidential election.

We must here caution the reader that the Government keeps two or three separate accounts of its income and expenditure, and sometimes publishes figures from one set of books and sometimes from another. These very frequently cannot be made to agree with each other, but in none of the items we have stated can such differences be greater than three million dollars. We have taken the reported decreases of the Public Debt as a basis of calculation. Subtracting them from reported receipts, we have thus obtained the expenditures. For the first three months of the fiscal year 1873-4, the reported decrease of the Public Debt was 9 million dollars, and the reported revenue 84 millions; but the reported expenditures, exclusive of the interest on the Public Debt, which was 25 millions, are not reported at 50 millions or two million dollars, however, are not of any great consequence. The real question is, are we to have that much-needed retrenchment and reform which the Hon. Mr. Dawes and the Hon. Mr. Garfield promised us? Are the officers who administer the Government likely to be more economical after election than they have been in the three months just ended? Is Congress more to be depended on after the elections than it was before the

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS. The Anti-Tammany municipal nominations are not launched as well as they deserve.

Mr. Ottendorfer would make a conscientious Mayor, and his general ideas of public duty are sound and safe. He himself doubtless realizes that it would be better, other things being equal, to put in the Mayor's chair a gentleman to whom English is not a foreign tongue. He has not sought the nomination, and he certainly does not want the office; but he stands for a reform movement in the German Democracy that deserves all praise and encouragement. Gen. Jones, who has been nominated on the same ticket for Register, is a far better man for the place than Hayes, the Tammany candidate; and we wish there were a better prospect of such combinations as might make his election probable. He is a Republican, was a good soldier and a good Postmaster, and after pledging all his property to make good the defalcation of a subordinate, for which he was nowise to blame, he is left a poor man solely by reason of his honest public service. If we must have substantial sinecures, like the Registership, it would seem that men like Gen. Jones are the kind of persons to whom they should be given.

The one chance for the defeat of Tamman would seem to be the union of all the opposition on this ticket. We judge from the adjournment of the Republican Convention, that they have begun to suspect that fact, and want time to think it over. We do not believe the Custom-house can make much use of either Ottendorfer or Jones, and doubt therefore if it could be better employed for the city than in support of that ticket.

THE ORACLE SPEAKS.

While the outside world is raging furiously together, it is suggestive to see the attitude of the genuine Administration party in regard to the third term movement. The step-children may falter and even break out into rebellion. The mere Republican papers may cry out in their extremity that the third term agitation is bringing to naught all the work of Charley Hays and all the horrors of his Ku-Klux and White Leagues. But the Grant papers are as unmoved in all this storm as their imperturbable chief himself. Though Robeson may deny, the President gives him no confirmation, and the Washington organ, seeing somebody must be sacrificed, cruelly throws Mr. Parsons overboard, and hugs the third term closer to its anguished breast.

latter days has fallen upon the Administration oracles in this city, the party has founded a trustworthy organ, to give us from day to day the unadulterated gospel of Grant. We believe it knows what sort of work the President wants done, better than Gen. Dix and Mr. Robeson together. And yesterday it spoke clearly enough for a wayfaring man, even though he be so humorous a person as Judge Pierrepont, to understand what tune it has been set to play.

A few days ago Mr. Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia made a solemn and formal speech in which he declared his adhesion to the third term movement. That we may do him no injustice we quote his language, transmitted by telegraph : "Referring to President Grant, he would do him the justice to say that he had done his duty. As to the third term, he "had no objection to that per se. He saw no reason why a President who executed the 'laws faithfully should not be elected for a third term if the people desired it." The new Grant organ in its issue of yesterday takes occasion to indorse and adopt this utterance of Mr. Stephens in the most positive and enthusiastic manner. After speaking in praise of the speech The Republic says : "It is in the highest degree flattering to the "Administration, whose persistence in a legal, consistent and judicious course of procedure, as regards the South, has been met "by a storm of obloquy, as ill-timed and dangerous to the stability of our institu-'tions as it has been unjust. That so prom-"inent and influential a man as Alexander "H. Stephens has at last grasped the true aspect of the situation is at once creditable to his own heart and his own discernment, and to the wise and just Government which

"he thus liberally and honestly indorses." We commend this authorized statement of the attitude of the Administration on the third term question to those of its swift servants who have outrun its orders and who pretend to deny that there has been any serious thought of the reëlection of the President. His own organ says that criticism of him is dangerous to the stability of our institu-'tions." The only way to have peace and quiet and good government is to keep on electing him, and not making trouble about it. The President's organ says that Mr. Stephens, in recognizing this, "has grasped the true "aspect of the situation." We think there is no doubt that he has grasped it perfectly so far as the White House view of the matter is

THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION.

Our correspondence from Chattanooga explains some things about the recent Convention which have not hitherto been understood. The meeting was supposed to have been called in the interest of the third term schemers, and yet it treated the project only as the New-York Convention treated it, with stolid but significant silence. It was to fire the Northern heart with stories of intimidation and outrage, for effect upon the October and November elections, and yet it has adjourned without adding one murder or a solitary masked horseman to the unfortunate catalogue the Hon. Charles Hays, and has postponed the waving of the bloody shirt until the assembling of Congress. When Chief-Justice Poker Jack of Arkansas exclaimed, "What have we come here for, anyhow?" he was in a sort of bewilderment very much like that which fell upon the country at large after the Convention adjourned. One of the organs of the Administration has kindly attempted to explain things on the theory that Messrs. Spencer, McClure, Clayton, Brooks, Pinchback, Dorsey, Jeff. Long. and the rest, merely came together in a friendly way to talk over the statistics of "Southern illiteracy," resolving themselves, so to speak, into a kind of "receive benefit at the hands of those who sympathize with education." This explanation has the merit of novelty, but will perhaps provoke the jeers of the unregenerate. But if the Convention was afraid to make

any public declaration on the third term or the Civil Rights bill, unprepared with outrages, and too ignorant to talk about education, it did nevertheless accomplish something. It welded into a compact organization the Southern Radical party which has hitherto pursued its schemes of plunder and fraud by independent agencies in each separate State. and it put forth a distinct statement of what the carpet-bag party requires of Congress and the Federal Administration as the price of its political allegiance. That requirement is an extension of the system of legislation represented thus far by the Ku-Klux and Enforcement laws, so that there shall be no difficulty hereafter in sending Federal marshals, with a posse of troops, into any district of the South, to keep the peace, to enforce all the laws, to arrest brawlers, criminals, vagabonds of every variety, and to put troublesome politicians out of the way on genuine or fictitious charges. In a word, the Chattanooga Convention demanded that the plan of Federal interference which wrought such stupendous injustice at New-Orleans should be extended to every Southern community, and made a part of the regular Republican platform. Under such a policy State governments would become mere organizations for the handling and distribution of the public money, while the work of government would be monopolized by the central authority at Washington.

It is well that the Chattanooga patriots have placed in this clear light the object towards which they are striving. It means neither more nor less than a revolution in the American theories of government, and a more thorough system of centralization than any party has ever dreamed of heretofore. But the next Congress will probably not be in a mood to favor the carpet-baggers' proposals.

THE LONDON EXPLOSION.

The London newspapers have given us gen eral accounts of the destruction occasioned by the recent gunpowder explosion on the canal in Regent's Park, but, with the exception of the ruin of Mr. Alma-Tadéma's house, we are left to learn from private sources the extent of the calamity which the accident has brought upon the artist-world of London. The neighborhood in which the explosion took place, as is well known to Americans who have visited London, is the Paradise, not only of the rich par excellence, but the especial Paradise of artists, many of whom had built in the immediate neighborhood of the Park most beautiful houses, in which they had stored up those artistic riches-pictures, marbles, furniture and bric-à-brac (in the most splendid, costly, and rare bewilderment of that word's widest inclusiveness)-which make the houses of the chiefs among English artists far better worth seeing than the palaces of the common run of nobles. Close at hand is St. John's Wood, where another nest of artists live in a world

hardly less attractive-among them Mr. Boughton and Mr. Leslie, names always pleasant in American ears. Until further particulars reach us we may hope that the ruin which has devastated St. James's Terrace has not visited St. John's Wood, and that, at the worst, the people there felt only the shock of the concussion of the air. One gentleman who had only lately moved into his house in St. John's Wood was awakened by the blast and exclaimed to his wife, "Well, if the wind blows "like this in St. John's Wood, we had better 'move away !" This is a good story, but we enjoy it the more because it gives us the hope that the homes of these two artists whose pictures are a gleam of American sunshine to homesick eyes in London fogs and smoke, have been saved in the widespread ruin. For the ruin is indeed widespread, and the

record a dreary one to read for those who love art and beautiful things. The houses of Mr. Alma-Tadéma, Mr. E. M. Ward, Mr. Mc-Whorter, Mr. Cottier, are complete wrecksas houses they do not exist any longer. The kondon newspapers have most to say about the loss suffered by Mr. Alma-Tadéma, but we believe the loss of the others we have named is to the full as serious. Alma-Tadéma's house was a new one, and he had just completed its decoration, after five or six years labor upon its walls within and without. Those who know this artist's pictures may form some notion of what he has lost when they are told that nearly all the beautiful things he paints so beautifully made a part of the riches of his house, which was a treasurehouse of the artistic riches of the antique world. The objects in tvory, in bronze, in glass, in marble, collected in this house would have made Cicero stare and gasp-and now it is shattered into a million bits, ground to powder, blown to dust; those who have seen it describe it as unimaginable ruin. It is unfortunately but a type of the rest. The destruction of Mr. Alma-Tadéma's house is matched by that of Mr. E. M. Ward's, of Mr. McWhorter's, of Mr. Cottier's-though perhaps the loss experienced by these gentlemen, is not so great as that of their Belgian neighbor in precious objects of art. Mr. Cottier's misfortune will be regretted sincerely by those of us who made his acquaintance during his recent visit to this country, when he came to establish in our city that branch of his London house which is doing so much, and promises to do more, to stem the tide of barbaric taste in household decoration that was making New-York houses unendurable to healthy eyes. Mr. Cottier's house in St. James's Terrace was in itself a school of taste, but it has gone with the rest, and there seems no doubt that the ruin in all cases has been complete and irreparable. The worst feature of the case is that as gunpowder is being carried all the time through London in large quantities, by water and on land, the story of the explosion of Oct. 2 may be repeated any day.

NARCISSA.

Narcissa came back to town some time ago. You saw her coming, perhaps, one of those rainy days, in the express train (she always travels post). As for the weather, why should that stop her? Waterproof and umbrella are always beside her, snug in the shawl straps; in her little locked satchel are linen, medicine, books, and the thousand wherewithals necessary to keep her small body and mind in order. She could have stepped out of the car ready for an Arctic journey or a voyage up the Nile. She did not look out of the window with the other passengers at the soft falling rain sinking through the singed scruboaks and cedars in Jersey into the parched sand below; she was too busy reading the last Plymouth Statement; and as you looked at her, compact, wiry, thin-nostriled and stiff collared, with not a superfluous ounce educational conference, and "hoping only to of useless flesh, not a loose hair, not an inch of womanish limp ruffling about hitherto accomplished, and the reading world has her, you felt that the mass of turgid bosh the right to congratulate itself beforehand on the and ill-smelling fervor, typical of one kind of American culture, was on trial before this flinty bit of common sense, which was the product of another, and would meet with no lax, slipshod verdict. You hugged yourself in the security that your own little flirtation or pet bit of sentiment would never be brought before this wise young Daniel for judgment. You were comfortable in the thought that she had not seen you vagabondizing at Bar Harbor, or that her thin visage had not come between the moon and you in those nights up in the mountains. We, with whom Narcissa summered, resent

her thinness and common sense, yet with an aggrieved sense of personal injury. She invaded our old camping-ground, the nook in the mountains which we discovered a dozen years ago, and held secret and sacred from Summer boarders, Saratoga trunks, or croquet hoops. We had been used to fish for trout in the far off brooks, to climb the peaks to see the sun rise, to lie somewhere idle half the day, watching the blue-gray mist creeping up the opposite hight, or a heron fishing in the pool, or the driving shadows of the clouds over the matted sides of the hills; we knew just how the clouds would burn into fire when the sun sank and darken into storm after he was gone, and how, as sailors know, "the moon would kill them." But we did not mean to make poems or newspaper articles out of inspiting sunrises or picturesque herons, or to turn an honest penny with them in any way. They came into the days just as the dewy air of the mountains did, or the ferns, or red trumpet creepers, or the thousand blooms of color or surprises of sound which lifted that month of the year out of the rest of our jog-trot lives and persuaded us that we were better men than we showed ourselves on Wall Street or Broadway. The hoary old hills and their air and sky never called out shricks of admiration from us. We did not even talk of them to each other, just as a man does not go eackling on the streets of the virtues of his wife or child. But when Narcissa came, reform began. She had been a New-York saleswoman for years, until one day it occurred to her that artists were better paid than saleswomen. She became an artist. She studied at the Academy of Design three months, with the intention of learning wood engraving, then turned her attention to designing on wood, but in the course of a year devoted herself to oil painting; figures at first, afterward landscapes. She came to the mountains for "material." Brown (the still life painter) had two or three queer old pots, glasses, and bits of drapery as his stock; she seized our sunrises, trout streams, and storms to serve her in the place of glasses and pots. She generously unvailed the beauty of the place to us, its old familiar friends; kept us on the qui vive to detect 'nice effects" in the sunset, or "pretty bits "of color" in the storms; routed us up from our cigar and noon doze to observe the peculiar chrome yellow in the peaks. Nature In the confusion of tongues which in these more rural than that about Regent's Park, but dwindled and shrank for us day by day into tions: "Here lies Jane (and probably part of Susan)

a mere matter of nice effects, of chrome rellow and burnt amber. It really seemed as if the object of Divine Providence in creating the world had been to furnish "bits" for this young woman to appreciate and jot down in her note-book. alone in the matter of art did Narcissa's rigid sharp notions and system override the easygoing habit of the place, as some right tight little martinet might a flabby sauntering mule. Marriage she held to be an unlucky accident in a woman's life, if she were qualified for making money or for any better things; child-bearing and rearing a necessary evil which weak members of the sex could attend to; hence she looked down with polite contempt on the babies and their mothers with the incessant discussion of colic and

soothing sirups. She has come back now to town, and will send landscapes in water-colors and oil, and heads in crayon, to every exhibition and to the shops for sale. But they find admission nowhere. A "woman's lack of thoroughness," say the critics. Narcissa will most probably fall into the way of doing rough work for the engravers, bill-scrolls and the like, and even that work will be poorly done. But she will never cease to abuse the tyrant man for paying her and her class less wages than to men workmen, nor to despise women who are wives and mothers. In consequence no married woman thinks so incessantly of the subject of marriage as she, and the only real comfort she has is a black and tan terrier whom she coddles instead of a baby.

This is a shifty kind of world, but it is n't often that a Member of the Imperial British Parliament is transmogrified into a Ticket-of-Leave Man. Not many years ago William Roupell was an M. P. and a millionaire (reputed), and was leading the showy life of a man about town. He was the illegitimate son of a rich man, and, by forging a will, cheated his brother, the legitimate heir-at-law, out of a vast property, which Roupell soon dissipated in riotous living. He took refuge in Spain. Actions of ejectment having been brought by the brother against parties to whom Roupell had conveyed the property. the exile voluntarily came home and acknowledged the forgery of the will. For this crime he was sent to a Convict Prison, twelve years ago. He there behaved extremely well, rendering great service in the infirmary, and proving an excellent nurse. For good conduct he has been set at large upon ticket; and this elemency of the authorities has occasioned a good deal of public discussion, including leading articles in the newspapers. It is not argued that Roupell had derived any particular advantage from his antecedents, but great fault is found with the facility with which prisoners in general are released before the expiration of their terms of sentence. 'We believe," says one London newspaper, " that there is a regular scale for the remission of punishments, which the criminal classes probably know by heart. Ten years means so many years, twenty years so many, life means, perhaps, some ten or twelve or fifteen." A convict, it is claimed, who would secure commutation has only to touch his cap to the Governor, "come round" the chaplain, keep his cell tidy, and sing in a loud and devout voice in the chapel. Perhaps the same thing might be said, with some degree of truth, of prison discipline on this side of the water.

To-morrow evening, if all the friends of Mr. Bayard Taylor come together to welcome him back to the platform, the capacity of the Academy of Music will be tested to its utmost extent. For the first time in many years this distinguished writer will address a New-York audience. His subject is Egypt," and our readers need not be reminded of his ripe knowledge of the theme, or of the grace and sympathy with which he will treat it. Since his voice was last heard upon a New-York stage he has passed many years, not in idle travel, but in close and fruitful study of various lands and peoples. He has given to the world the best translation of the masterwork of Goethe which the world can reasonably hope for. He has written many musical and thoughtful poems, among them "The Masque of the Gods," "Lars," and "The Prophet," a trio which alone would be enough for any singer's glory. He comes home in the plenitude of his powers to devote himself to a still greater work than any he has esult. Every one in New-York who pleads guilty to the accusation Mr. Ruskin lately hurled at the crowd, of "desiring to get in an hour what it has taken a lifetime to accumulate," will go to hear Mr. Taylor tell in his own well-known manner, which recalls the better days of the lecture business, what he has learned about Egypt.

The energy with which the average lovely woman pursues and defends any cause she believes in, is one of the most engaging things in the world. It was peculiarly graceful in the case of a colored lady of Memphis who barricaded her house against her husband the other day and began an action for divorce on the ground that he had voted the Democratic ticket, thereby showing a desire to replace in slavery herself and her children. The only other instance of this sort of mental strength we remember is that of Madame Ducis, a woman of a fairer race and the wife of a poet who lived and died when this century was young. It appears from M. Ducis's diary, lately published, that he received corporal chastisement from Madame for not sharing her opinions as to the respective merits of the Bourbon and Bonaparte dynasties. He notes a highly emphatic occurrence, and a discovery to which it led: There has been an awful scene with my wife, who called me a wretched hound, a ragged scoundrel, and then beat me with all her might. This has shown me what a dreadful temper she has." The poor gentleman's fear of his spouse seems to have continued after her death, for he wrote a very poetic epitaph for her tombstone, describing her as a precious wife."

In the town of Rockford, Ill., there are 44 topers who (theoretically) cannot get a drink, no matter how red-hot their coppers may be. Their names have been written on a Black List furnished to the barkeepers as the names of men who "cannot be trusted alone with a bottle of whisky," and not a teaspoonful of blue and comfortable ruin can they publicly purchase in those Mills of Gin and Death. Liquor-sellers take a kind of pride in ostentatiously excluding from the consolation of their bottles those who are thus conscribed. "See how virtuous we are!" they say to the Crusaders. And yet did any man wanting a dram, and having the money to pay for it, ever experience any insurmountable difficulty in getting it, at one dram-shop or another ?

In Kausas, Justice, if she is blind, goes at the rate of a mile a minute whenever she is after a horse thief. Vincent Morgan, grand equine larcenist, as aforesaid, was arrested about suurise, had his preliminary examination before breakfast, was be over, was taken to Hiawatha, and by 2 o'clock p. m. he had been indicted, arraigned, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years. Such velocity of proceeding must have made Mr. Morgan's head swim; but he may thank his stellar influences that he is safe within stone walls, for, short as the proceedings were, a Vigilance Committee might have made them a good deal shorter.

How beautiful, how noble is the poet's art when used to soothe the mourning heart! One of the sweetest and tenderest specimens of elegiac verse has been composed by an English gentleman who accidentally got the remains of his four wives somewhat mixed during their removal to a new burial ground. He was determined, was Mr. Sparks, that there should be no mistake as to the various Mrs. Sparkses' last abode; and accordingly calmed his wounded spirit and displayed strict truthfulness by the composition of the following beautiful inscrip-